


2-1929

# Jefferson Medical College Alumni Bulletin-- Vol. 1 No. 11; February, 1929

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# Jefferson Medical College

## ALUMNI BULLETIN

Vol. 1

FEBRUARY, 1929

No. 11

Issued by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association through the Committee on Publicity. Address all communications to the Editor, Dr. Edward Weiss, 1923 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

### Jefferson—Then and Now\*

HAROLD L. FOSS, M.D.—JEFFERSON '09

*Surgeon-in-Chief, Geisinger Memorial Hospital, Danville, Pa.*

WRITING in 1900, John Janvier Black, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, said, "In my time the Jefferson Medical College had a faculty not surpassed in ability by any in the country. Such great men as Charles D. Meigs, Franklin Bache, John K. Mitchell, Robley Dunglison, Thomas D. Mutter, and others had about closed their long services to the institution and had been succeeded by Samuel D. Gross, Ellerslie Wallace, J. Aitken Meigs, and S. Henry Dickson. The two great and shining lights of this faculty were Joseph Pancoast and Samuel D. Gross, the former professor of anatomy and the latter of surgery."

There has never been a period, before or since, when Jefferson has not possessed a splendid faculty composed of men who have been representative of the very noblest in their profession, and I can not adequately deal with the subject of modern medical progress without referring to some of the illustrious men who had so much to do with that progress. Most of the names I have just mentioned are cherished Jeffersonian traditions and as such only are known to us but many of my classmates here this evening will recall more than one beloved and revered faculty member whom we have seen and heard, and known in the flesh, some now only of blessed memory; while others are still among us. It was not the privilege of you younger men to know the accomplished and altogether lovable Chapman, professor of physiology, whose lecture room was invariably crowded not only with his own men but with representatives from all the other classes as well, men who would cut other lectures to listen to his brilliant discourses. Nor did you know the distinguished anatomist and teacher of anatomy, Professor Forbes, he of Chesterfieldian grace and dignity; nor the brilliant and debonair Orville Horwitz, dead long before his time; or Professor Holland, the toxicologist and dean of the faculty, a much abused and unappreciated man who had the welfare of his students constantly at heart; nor his assistant and satellite, the saintly Bolton. Then there was McClellan—with us all too briefly—professor of anatomy, the successor of Professor Forbes, and the grandson of the founder of Jefferson—a gentleman of the greatest charm, a distinguished anatomist, and an accomplished artist. There were Sweet and Montgomery and Stewart, Brinton, Hearn and H. Augustus Wilson—all gone to their reward and word has just come to us of the passing of Professor Coplin. And among the living, and as well known to you as to the older men, there is Gibbon, who came to us as a young surgeon, his spurs already won—refined and cultured gentleman who taught us with all the brilliance and charm of the born teacher and exemplified good manners as well, a thing of which we were in constant and dire need. Rosenberger then, as now, the pride of the class was a most popular member of the faculty. "Rosey" has changed little in two decades. Then there is Thornton. Perhaps he is present tonight. I have not seen him in over twenty years.

\* Abstract of address delivered at the Annual Banquet of the Jefferson Alumni Association—Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1928.

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No man was better loved. And Hobart Hare, whose lectures on therapeutics were veritable orations, is still a fluent, forceful, and convincing teacher as well as a brilliant clinician. Then, too, there is W. W. Keen, dean of us all, the greatest name in surgery in the world today, still living at the age of 92. Mine was his last class. I heard him a few times only although I witnessed some of his brilliant intracranial operations—a field of surgery in which he was a pioneer. In later years I came to know him much better and to count him a sincere friend. A little act of kindness on his part many years ago had probably a more important effect on my career than anything which has happened, or is ever likely to happen to me. No school of medicine has ever had upon its rolls a more illustrious name.

And DaCosta. To me DaCosta was everything. No other man has ever so inspired me; none ever will. What inherent surgical bent I may possess was fanned by him into a flaming passion, and I made a firm resolve to devote my life to that branch of medicine which DaCosta's glorious eloquences and fascinating presentation made so engrossing.

Eighteen years ago it fell to my lot to go into Northeastern Alaska, to organize what was then the most northern hospital in the world. The journey from Philadelphia had occupied nearly seven weeks, and I was on the last home stretch of 214 miles across the Seward Peninsula by dog team from Behring Sea to the Arctic Ocean. Every ounce of weight counted; only the barest essentials were stored in the sled. Besides my sleeping bag and dog feed, my own food, and certain essential equipment, was one book. That book was DaCosta's Surgery. On the fly leaf of that book I had written on the day of my graduation these words.

"The best loved of all my school day books, treating of my favorite branch of that profession to which I now pledge my life, and written by that teacher, who, above all others, I have come to love and respect."

Not long ago I entered at the rear of the old upper amphitheatre during one of DaCosta's clinics, took a seat in the topmost row of benches, and for the first time in twenty years again listened to that marvelous voice. And as I looked down at him there, I could not but remember all the labor of his years, of those days when I too was a student before him, of all the splendid honors which his students and his profession had paid him, and of how much we all admired him and loved him and owed him. A lump comes into my throat, and my eyes moisten as after all these years their faces rise before me and I think again of these beloved teachers.

In spite of all the changed and changing conditions, no students ever worked under more inspiring surroundings or under more kindly teachers. In no other spot on earth were scientists grouped who were actuated by motives so free from the slightest bias; men whose intentions were never open to honest doubt and who labored with a modesty worthy of the widest imitation. We appreciate fully the opportunities that were then placed before us, and we trust that our lasting memories and our deep veneration of past associations and associates are not unwelcome to our former chiefs; for as Garrison has said, "youth is and ought to be a period of generous self-surrender to ideals, and many fine traits latent in young men are brought out by contact with superior teachers." The examples of Keen, Davis, Chapman, Wilson, Bland, Thornton, Loux, Rosenberger, Dereum, Hare, Coplin, Patterson, Brubaker, Gibbon, Rugh and DaCosta prove that the most priceless possession a medical teacher can ever acquire is to be held in loving remembrance by his students.

## Professor Rugh Visits Labrador With Sir Wilfred Grenfell

A REQUEST from Sir Wilfred Grenfell, M.D., to spend a summer in Newfoundland and The Labrador and assist in the relief of some of the cripples was appealing. When salmon and trout fishing was mentioned as a very pleasant diversion I accepted. By steamer from New York to St. Johns N. F. (about one thousand miles) and then by coast steamer to St. Anthony's (about five hundred miles) through much fog and a few days of sunshine, made a very interesting trip replete with many strange and enjoyable experiences. At St. Anthony's, I found a first class hospital erected a few years ago by the I. G. A. (International Grenfell Association), equipped with everything modern. Dr. Curtis, the Surgeon-in-Chief of the Hospital, had sent out word up and down the coast and twenty-nine surgical orthopedic cases were brought from a radius of about two hundred miles.

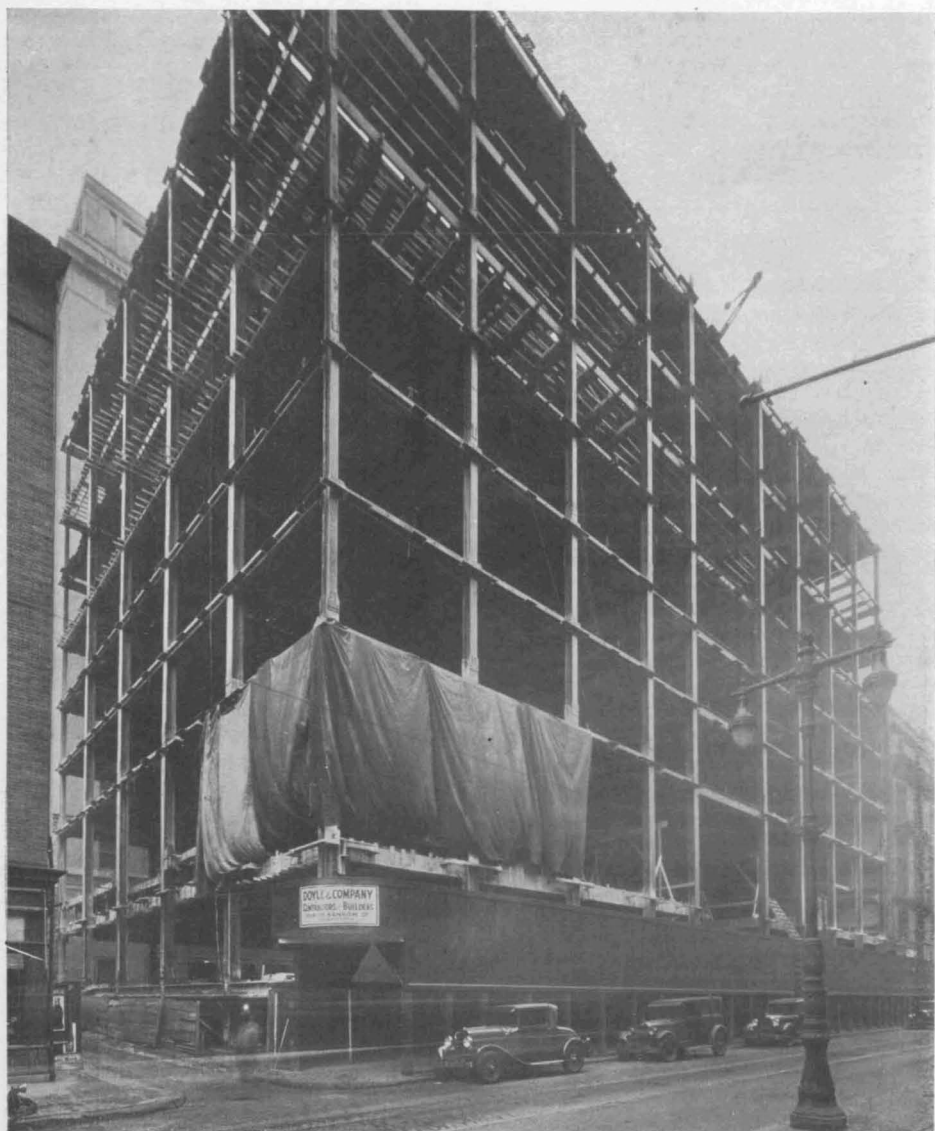
Rickets among the children, tuberculosis at all ages and infections were the main surgical conditions though there was a sprinkling of infantile paralysis and one case of spastic paralysis. Every case did splendidly after operation, there were no casualties, the patients were cooperative and quite a number had gone to their homes after I left.

A great deal of reliance is placed in the pure cod oil that is made in that section by the rotting process. The livers are torn from the fish at time of cleaning and thrown in a tub or barrel where they rot and the oil separates. This is skimmed off and strained and it is the best form of oil that can be given. In rickets, tuberculosis, beri-beri and nutritional disorders it has proven one of the most potent remedies that can be used. Helio-therapy is extensively used. When the fog lifts, the sun shines bright and strong and one can get violently sunburned if not careful. Furthermore the sun rises in the summer about four o'clock and sets about

eight-thirty to nine so there are long hours for its use. Children are encouraged to run about with nothing but a breech cloth and they often lose that. The bodies become brown as an Indian and they make remarkable progress in the development of resistance to disease and in overcoming malnutrition. A herd of cows furnishes fresh milk for the patients (everybody else uses canned or powdered milk). Most of the vegetables are canned but lettuce, radishes, turnips, and beets can be grown in spots away from the shore. The abundance of black flies and mosquitoes inland prevents any one but Indians from living there. Even along the shore, when the wind dies down, the mosquitoes make life miserable.

Where vegetation can find root, it grows luxuriantly and rapidly because of the long days. One cannot travel in the summer except by boat and in the winter only by snow shoes or dog team and komitik. There are no roads, no streets, a few trails and almost nothing but rocks and a mass of roots from small bushes, somewhat resembling peat. The water is cedar water but is very good and if the dogs can be kept away from it, is quite pure.

I mentioned fishing also and here words begin to fail from two angles. First, they cannot describe the attacks of the black flies and mosquitoes if there is no wind, and secondly, they fail to picture the sensation of a ten-pound salmon or five-pound trout on a small hook, with a fine line and a ten-foot flexible rod; the water running swiftly below the falls and over large rocks and boulders. One cannot stand on the bank because of the black alder bushes and it is difficult to stand in the water. Does the negative side suggest any idea of what the positive must be? Just faintly for when after a half hour's work the prize is at your feet or more likely swinging from your hand, you do not need words.



PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION ON THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING



## The 1929 Clinic

**H**AVE you ordered your copy of the "1929 Yearbook"? Here are some of the contents:

The Gross Lecture for 1928-1929, by Professor J. Chalmers DaCosta; an article by Professor Thomas McCrae; an article on the Bigelow Medal, which was awarded to Professor Jackson in 1928; an article by Professor Albert P. Bru-

baker, and one by Dean Patterson; a full-page color reproduction of the portrait of Professor Hiram R. Loux, to be presented to the College by the Senior Class; and many other noteworthy features. The book will be available about April first, at a cost of four dollars and a half, post-paid. Orders should be placed now—"The Clinic," care of Jefferson Medical College.

## The William Potter Memorial Lecture

**T**HE Annual William Potter Memorial Lecture was delivered by Sir Andrew Macphail, Professor of the History of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal,

on January 17, 1928. The subject of the address was "The History of the Idea of Evolution."

## The Jefferson Society for Clinical Investigation

**T**HE annual dinner of the Jefferson Society for Clinical Investigation was held at the University Club on Thursday evening, October 25, 1928. Forty-five members were present. Preceding the

dinner the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Thad L. Montgomery; Vice-President, Dr. Burgess Gordon; Treasurer, Dr. Lewis C. Scheffey; Secretary, Dr. J. Alexander Clarke, Jr.

## Jefferson Ex-Interne Society

**T**HE annual dinner of the Jefferson Ex-Interne Society was held at the Art Club, May 30, 1928, with Dr. John M. Fisher, the president as host. One hundred and fifteen members were present and the following officers were elected for the succeeding year: Dr. H. W. Jones, President; Dr. Franklin B. Royer, Vice-President; and Dr. Edward

Weiss, Secretary and Treasurer.

Omissions may have occurred in compiling the list of members and it is requested that Jefferson Ex-Internes who have not received previous notice of the organization of the society will kindly write to the secretary giving the year of their graduation and internship.

## The Annual Dinner of the Jefferson Alumni Association

**T**HE annual banquet of the Jefferson Alumni Association was held at the Penn Athletic Club, May 31, 1928, with the president of the Association, Dr. Willard H. Kinney, presiding.

Dr. John H. Gibbon, professor of surgery, represented the faculty among the

speakers; Dr. Peter W. Tomlinson, Wilmington, Del., talked on "Fifty Years of Practice," and Dr. Harold L. Foss, Danville, on "Twenty Years of Progress in Medicine." An abstract of the address by Dr. Foss is reprinted in this issue.

Unusual Features  
of Interest  
At this Year's  
Smoker

Attend the  
Mid-Winter Smoker  
Thursday Eve., Feb. 21, 1929  
Penn Athletic Club



W. M. L. COPLIN, M.D.

## The Death of Emeritus Professor W. M. L. Coplin, M.D.

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**W**ILLIAM M. L. COPLIN was born near Clarksburg, W. Va., on Nov. 1, 1864. He received his preliminary education in Ohio and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1886. After a year as interne at the Jefferson Hospital, he entered the field of pathology. He became professor of pathology and bacteriology at Vanderbilt University in 1895 and returned to Jefferson Medical College as professor of the same subjects in 1896. In 1905, Dr. Coplin was appointed to fill an unexpired term as director of the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia. During this period, he had much to do with the organization of the new Municipal Hospital and was responsible for numerous improvements at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

One of his chief interests during his years at Jefferson Medical College was the organization and equipment of the medical museum. His energetic devotion to this work resulted in a splendid teaching museum, and although many fields of medicine and various forms of hospital activity later claimed his attention, morbid anatomy from a practical teaching standpoint, closely linked to clinical medicine, remained paramount among his many interests.

In May, 1917, Dr. Coplin was selected to take charge of the United States Army Base Hospital, No. 38, and, despite the fact that he was urged not to burden himself with such heavy responsibilities, he entered energetically into the organization of this base hospital and served as its director until Sept. 1, 1918. Later he assumed the duties of director of the laboratory division of the Third Army with headquarters at Coblenz, Germany. He was discharged from the Army in April, 1919, with the rank of colonel, and received citation for meritorious service.

Always an exponent of hard work, Dr. Coplin entered into his usual strenuous routine of teaching and hospital activities on his return from Europe. While working in his beloved museum, he was seized with an attack of apoplexy from which he gradually almost completely recovered. He resigned from Jefferson Medical College in 1922 and made his home in Atlantic City where he lived contentedly, frequently enjoying visits from his former associates and students.

Dr. Coplin was pathologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital and to the Jefferson Hospital and was president of the staff of the latter institution. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and of the Association of American Physicians. During his entire career, he was active in the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, often appearing on the program but more frequently inspiring younger men to make presentations. He was a frequent contributor to medical literature and was the author of a manual of pathology which reached a fifth edition.

Dr. Coplin died of angina pectoris on May 29, 1928, and is survived by a widow and two daughters. Jefferson particularly mourns its loss, for during thirty-five years he gave lavishly of his time and energies to the betterment of our institution. Thousands of students will always be grateful for his devotion to their interests, and indebted, indeed, are those young men who entered clinical medicine through the doors of pathology under his skilful guidance.



## Jefferson Golf Tournament

THE second annual Jefferson Golf Tournament was held at the Ashbourne Country Club, Elkins Park, Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday, September 13, 1928. About forty enthusiastic golfers teed off during the course of the afternoon. A splendid dinner was served at the club house in the evening at which

time prizes were lavishly bestowed upon most everyone who had swung a club that afternoon.

A second leg on the Jefferson cup was won by Dr. Leon Solis-Cohen ('12). Dr. Brooke M. Anspach was elected President and Dr. A. Strauss, Secretary-Treasurer for the ensuing year.

## Jefferson Shares in Lady Osler's Estate

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE will receive about \$25,000 under the terms of the will of Lady Osler, widow of Sir William Osler. The gift to Jefferson is for the establishment of a lectureship in surgery in memory of Dr. Samuel W. Gross, Lady Osler's first husband.

Lady Osler, who died in England on August 31, was the eldest daughter of the late John Revere, of Boston, and a great-granddaughter of Paul Revere, of Revolu-

tionary fame. Her maiden name was Grace Revere. At her death she was 74 years old.

Her marriage to Dr. Osler was in Philadelphia in 1892, three years after the death of her first husband, Dr. Gross, who was a son of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, professor of surgery at Jefferson, and regarded as the outstanding surgeon of his time.

## The Alumni Fund of The Jefferson Medical College

THE John Chalmers DaCosta Memorial Fund is growing each day, but not as fast as we can make it grow.

As the new College building reaches towards the sky, becoming miraculously a reality of the dream of so many, it can't help but inspire every Alumnus with a desire to play a part in this great accomplishment no matter how small a part it may be.

There are still seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) to be subscribed to the DaCosta Memorial Fund. The Fund should be completed by June of this year. Only five months' time in which to redeem our pledge to accomplish this great work.

There are those who have given generously, both of their time, their efforts and their money; there are still many who want to give, who intend to give, but who postpone the giving—for no good reason.

Will you help to make your class one of the leaders in this great tribute to Dr. DaCosta? Some of the classes have shown outstanding results from their enthusiasm and concentrated effort.

We have set ourselves a goal, the very nature of which should spur us on. And how easily it can be reached. JUST GIVE!

## General Financial Statement, December 31, 1928

Total Amount of Fund, December 31, 1927.....	\$126,161.46
Cash Contributions During 1928.....	31,110.82
Interest for 1928.....	7,102.11
Total Amount of Fund December 31, 1928.....	\$164,374.39*

\* This sum includes \$25,357.09 contributed by 115 non-graduates and organizations. Does not include two life insurance policies of \$1,000 each; Building and Loan Shares of a maturity value of \$1,000; and a U. S. Adjusted Service Certificate for \$336 payable in 1946.

# Rank of Classes According to Percentage of Contributors Since January 1, 1922

Rank	Class	Living Graduates	Contributors	Percentage	Amount
1.	1904.	141.	74.	52.48.	\$8,605.15
2.	1912.	140.	66.	47.14.	4,937.66
3.	1876.	31.	14.	45.16.	729.00
4.	1918.	93.	42.	45.16.	3,801.00
5.	1920.	160.	69.	43.12.	6,389.00
6.	1906.	168.	71.	42.26.	8,228.00
7.	1921.	110.	45.	40.90.	1,657.00
8.	1914.	138.	54.	39.13.	2,202.00
9.	1917.	132.	50.	37.87.	2,853.50
10.	1869.	11.	4.	36.36.	500.00
11.	1916.	149.	53.	35.57.	3,673.00
12.	1913.	108.	36.	33.33.	2,200.20
13.	1922.	85.	28.	32.94.	770.75
14.	1915.	130.	42.	32.30.	2,442.00
15.	1903.	138.	44.	31.88.	4,315.00
16.	1902.	118.	36.	30.50.	3,653.00
17.	1870.	10.	3.	30.00.	141.00
18.	1908.	148.	43.	29.05.	5,450.00
19.	1911.	102.	29.	28.43.	3,334.00
20.	1879.	47.	13.	27.65.	972.67
21.	1919.	133.	36.	27.06.	1,093.00
22.	1886.	98.	26.	26.53.	2,918.00
23.	1909.	121.	32.	26.45.	1,623.00
24.	1862.	4.	1.	25.00.	2,100.00
25.	1868.	8.	2.	25.00.	126.00
26.	1874.	28.	7.	25.00.	4,210.00
27.	1872.	13.	3.	23.07.	90.00
28.	1897.	85.	19.	22.35.	1,243.33
29.	1896.	117.	26.	22.22.	2,939.00
30.	1910.	132.	28.	21.21.	2,413.00
31.	1887.	78.	16.	20.50.	917.00
32.	1907.	114.	23.	20.17.	2,017.00
33.	1895.	95.	19.	20.00.	991.00
34.	1881.	60.	12.	20.00.	5,247.00
35.	1867.	5.	1.	20.00.	10.00
36.	1901.	107.	21.	19.60.	4,896.00
37.	1884.	68.	12.	17.64.	2,285.00
38.	1900.	83.	14.	16.86.	485.00
39.	1905.	138.	23.	16.67.	2,184.64
40.	1875.	24.	4.	16.67.	555.00
41.	1899.	66.	11.	16.67.	1,955.00
42.	1865.	6.	1.	16.67.	2.00
43.	1892.	68.	11.	16.17.	758.00
44.	1894.	102.	16.	15.68.	2,139.00
45.	1888.	82.	12.	14.63.	441.00
46.	1891.	90.	12.	13.33.	2,089.00
47.	1923.	145.	19.	13.10.	614.00
48.	1890.	93.	12.	12.90.	926.00
49.	1925.	141.	17.	12.05.	393.00
50.	1880.	51.	6.	11.76.	96.00
51.	1877.	37.	4.	10.81.	245.00
52.	1882.	74.	8.	10.81.	2,755.00
53.	1883.	79.	7.	8.86.	1,495.00
54.	1889.	99.	8.	8.80.	192.00
55.	1898.	37.	3.	8.10.	152.00
56.	1885.	62.	5.	8.06.	105.00
57.	1893.	104.	8.	7.69.	2,005.00
58.	1878.	44.	3.	6.81.	137.00
59.	1924.	137.	8.	5.83.	121.00
60.	1926.	143.	7.	4.89.	67.50
61.	1927.	138.	1.	.72.	5.00

### Pledges June 1, 1927 to January 31, 1929

Class	Pledged	Paid on Pledge	Number Contributing
1920.....	\$10,165.00.....	\$5,032.50.....	45
1917.....	10,025.00.....	1,617.50.....	31
1906.....	5,380.00.....	4,015.00.....	28
1904.....	4,945.00.....	3,445.00.....	19
1918.....	4,810.00.....	2,320.00.....	27
1912.....	4,310.00.....	3,280.00.....	25
1902.....	4,025.00.....	1,275.00.....	16
1908.....	3,170.00.....	2,380.00.....	13
1903.....	3,025.00.....	1,870.00.....	15
1916.....	2,850.00.....	1,390.00.....	18
1911.....	2,625.00.....	1,905.00.....	5
1910.....	2,590.00.....	1,365.00.....	14
1899.....	2,275.00.....	1,510.00.....	6
1894.....	2,125.00.....	1,610.00.....	11
1915.....	1,705.00.....	1,015.00.....	9
1921.....	1,650.00.....	935.00.....	14
1896.....	1,600.00.....	1,090.00.....	5
1901.....	1,375.00.....	950.00.....	5
1886.....	1,300.00.....	1,300.00.....	2
1907.....	1,300.00.....	985.00.....	11
1923.....	1,225.00.....	440.00.....	12
1884.....	1,200.00.....	800.00.....	2
1919.....	1,150.00.....	410.00.....	8
1891.....	1,035.00.....	700.00.....	3
1893.....	1,020.00.....	720.00.....	2
1914.....	1,020.00.....	515.00.....	12
1862.....	1,000.00.....	1,000.00.....	1
1882.....	1,000.00.....	1,000.00.....	1
1922.....	860.00.....	315.00.....	9
1905.....	850.00.....	490.00.....	5
1925.....	770.00.....	300.00.....	12
1909.....	655.00.....	380.00.....	6
1874.....	500.00.....	500.00.....	1
1875.....	500.00.....	500.00.....	1
1913.....	425.00.....	265.00.....	4
1890.....	400.00.....	270.00.....	3
1887.....	375.00.....	225.00.....	3
1897.....	375.00.....	280.00.....	4
1883.....	300.00.....	250.00.....	1
1888.....	300.00.....	300.00.....	4
1892.....	200.00.....	110.00.....	2
1898.....	200.00.....	120.00.....	1
1924.....	185.00.....	85.00.....	4
1926.....	185.00.....	47.50.....	4
1869.....	125.00.....	125.00.....	2
1900.....	120.00.....	120.00.....	2
1927.....	25.00.....	5.00.....	1
1881.....	10.00.....	10.00.....	1
1895.....	10.00.....	10.00.....	1

### The Annual Mid Winter Smoker

THE annual mid winter smoker of the Jefferson Alumni Association will be held at the Penn Athletic Club on Thursday evening, February 21, 1929. Contrary to previous custom no effort will be made to serve a regular dinner or

present formal addresses. The occasion will be entirely informal with an interesting vaudeville show and a collation. It is felt that this will much more exactly fill the needs of the annual get together.

## The Jefferson Luncheon at the Pennsylvania State Medical Meeting

A LUNCHEON of Jefferson men was held at the Americus Hotel in Allentown on the occasion of the last meeting of the Pennsylvania State Medical

Association. Jefferson men elsewhere should make an effort to get together on such occasions.

### Applicants for Admission to Jefferson Medical College

THE number of applications for admission to the First-Year Class has continued to be large. The total number of those who indicated an interest in securing admission to the First-Year Class for the session 1928-1929 was approximately twenty-five hundred. Of this number nearly one thousand forwarded to the Dean, formal certificates of preliminary education, which were examined and evaluated. This number is remarkably large when it is known that all applicants, before submitting certificates, were informed that not less than three years of College work would be accepted, and that preference would be given to those who had fully completed a College course, and whose scholastic work was outstanding.

Enrollment for the First-Year Class

numbers 172, and of these one hundred and six have already completed College courses, and have received academic degrees. A considerable number of the remainder, all of whom have completed at least three years of College work, will, if successful in the medical course, be granted their degrees as Seniors in absentia.

The character of the future Jefferson graduates is determined by the quality of the present Jefferson student. It is believed that the present student body reaches a very high standard of personal character and scholastic excellence and that the future reputation of Jefferson is being entrusted only to those who will give credit to themselves, to the medical profession, and to their Alma Mater.

### The Future Jefferson Medical College

THE cut presented on the back of this issue of the BULLETIN is a reproduction of the architect's drawing showing the Jefferson Medical College buildings as they will appear when the present tentative building program is finally completed.

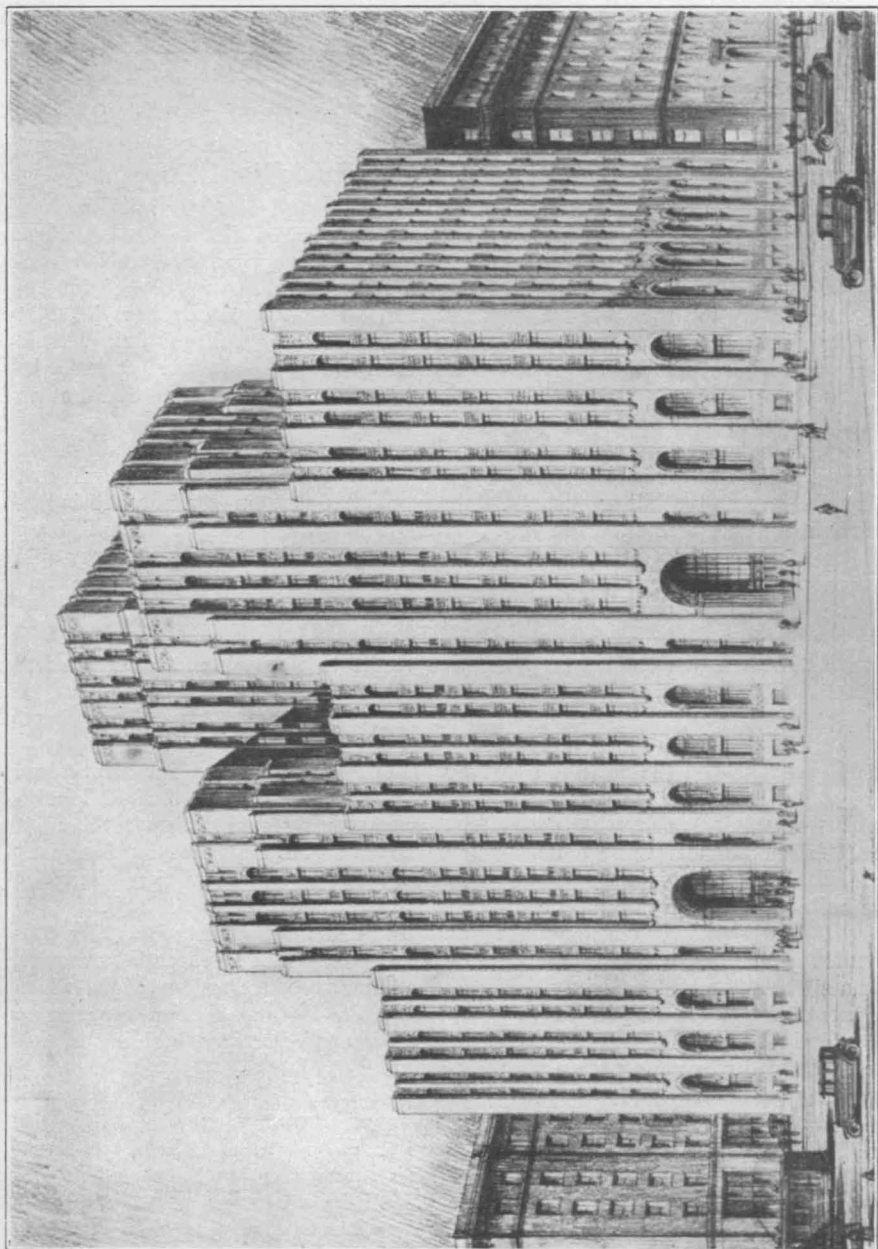
The buildings will have a frontage of approximately two hundred and sixty feet on Walnut Street, by a depth of one hundred and eight feet.

The completed program contemplates, of course, the destruction and replacement of the present College building. The beginning of this part of the building program will, of necessity, be deferred until the completion of that part of the building now under construction, and shown in another cut presented to the readers of the BULLETIN.

This building will represent a structure costing approximately three million dollars, erected upon a plot of ground valued at one million dollars. It will provide

adequate accommodations for all College activities, including large student laboratories containing equipment of the most modern kind; a department of experimental medicine; recreation hall; a library, which will be unusually spacious and beautiful; lounging rooms for students; departmental research laboratories, and a number of other provisions which should make it equal, if not superior to any other medical school building in this country.

The left wing, when completed, will provide a heating plant for the entire group of Hospital and College buildings; adequate provision for the Accident Department; lecture rooms and laboratories for the Nurses' Training School, which now has enrolled two hundred and thirty pupil nurses; and ample provision for the out-patient service of every department of the College and Hospital, special attention being given to provision for teaching facilities in each department.



SUGGESTION FOR JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DISPENSARY  
TENTH AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA  
Horace Trumbauer, Architect